

A New Species of the Genus *Basitropis* (Coleoptera, Anthribidae)
from the Island of Minami-Daitō-jima, Southwest Japan

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Abstract A new species of the anthribid genus *Basitropis* is described from the Island of Minami-Daitō-jima, Southwest Japan under the name of *B. bimaculata*. It resembles *B. lutescens* JORDAN described from the Island of Luzon, the Philippines.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Tadafumi NAKATA of the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences, we have recently had an opportunity to examine six specimens of a peculiar species of the genus *Basitropis* collected by himself from the Island of Minami-Daitō-jima, Southwest Japan. But for one specimen, these anthribids were collected by a light trap in a forest of *Casuarina equisetifolia* lying on the seaside of the Island. After a careful examination, it was clarified to be new to science, and will be described in the present paper.

Before going further, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to Emeritus Professor K. MORIMOTO of Kyushu University for his constant guidance and encouragement, and to Dr. S.-I. UÉNO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for kindly reading the original manuscript of the present paper. Deep appreciation is also due to Mr. T. NAKATA, for his kindness in providing us with the specimens used in this research.

***Basitropis bimaculata* SENOH et MATOBA, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Futamon-futo-higenagazoumushi]

(Figs. 1–4)

Length: 7.4–10.0 mm (from apical margin of rostrum to apices of elytra).

Male. Colour predominantly black, labrum, maxillary and labial palpi, funiculi,

tarsi and claws brown to dark brown. Pubescence dense, gray and black; black hairs of elytra forming many small round irregular patches, of which two behind the middle of elytra are relatively large. Pygidium and underside covered with gray hairs, without maculation.

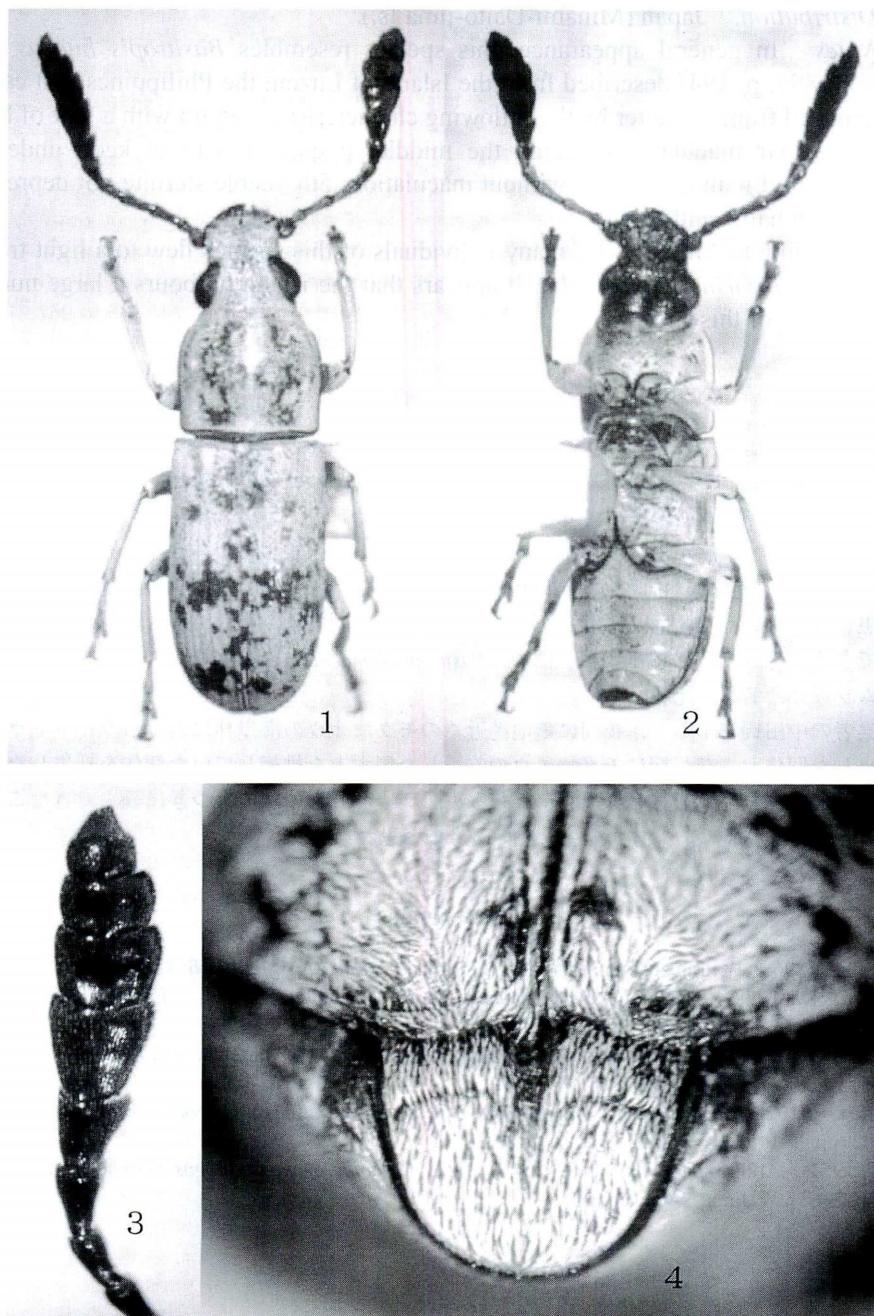
Head punctate, with a longitudinal sulcus between eyes; eyes strongly convex above, emarginate in anterior margin, and relatively separated from each other; rostrum transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, slightly widened towards the bases of mandibles, raised in middle of anterior margin; maximum width of rostrum about 1.6 times as wide as the shortest distance between eyes. Antennae stumpy, moderately long, extending obviously beyond the basal margins of elytra, 2nd segments the shortest, 6th elongated triangular, 7th triangular, 8th triangular, distinctly larger than 7th, 9th transverse, the widest, about 1.19 times as wide as long, 10th transverse, about 1.5 times as wide as long, 11th subpentagonal, angulate at apex; 6th to 11th segments forming a large club; proportions in length from 1st to 11th about 18:12:24:25:20:20:20:29:22:17:15.

Pronotum quadrate, about 1.1 times as wide as long, widest at middle; basal margin almost represented by dorsal transverse carina; lateral sides slightly expanded at middle; disc convex at the centre, vertical in basal declivity; dorsal transverse carina slightly bisinuate, and angularly connected with each lateral carina, the latter somewhat declivous in basal half, and horizontally extending to subapical part of side margin; whole parts of carinae black and saw-like. Scutellum somewhat transverse. Elytra long, about 1.76 times as long as wide, parallel-sided in basal three-fourths, then narrowed posteriorly, basal margin almost straight; striae punctures very small, deep, intervals flat, broad, distinctly broader than the distance between punctures of striae. Pygidium semicircular, somewhat inclined forwards, about 1.64 times as wide as long, lateral margins gradually convergent towards widely rounded apex; disc flat.

Prosternum coarse, deeply punctate; metasternum punctate except for the centre, the punctures smaller and shallower than those on prosternum. Viewed from side, 1st to 4th visible sternites conjointly horizontal, the terminal one somewhat slanting. Legs relatively thick; anterior femur nearly as long as the median which is shorter than the posterior; anterior, median and posterior tibiae subequal in length to one another; anterior tarsus shorter than the posterior which is shorter than the median.

Female. Antennae short, not reaching the basal margin of pronotum, 8th segments apically dilated, about 1.3 times as wide as long, 9th triangular, about 1.2 times as wide as long, 10th transverse, about 1.7 times as wide as long, 11th subtriangular; 8th to 11th segments forming a large club; proportions in length from 8th to 11th about 6:12:9:14.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Island of Minami-Daitō-jima, Okinawa Pref., Japan, 1–VIII–2002, Tadafumi NAKATA leg. Paratypes 2♂♂, 3♀♀, same data as the holotype. The holo- and 1♂, 1♀ paratypes are preserved in the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo; the remaining paratypes are in MATOBA's collection.



Figs. 1-4. *Basitropis bimaculata* SENO et MATOBA, sp. nov., ♂, from the Island of Minami-Daitō-jima, Okinawa Pref., Southwest Japan; 1, dorsal, 2, ventral, 3, left antennal club, 4, pygidium.

Distribution. Japan (Minami-Daitō-jima Is.).

Notes. In general appearance, this species resembles *Basitropis lutosus* [sic] JORDAN (1895, p. 194) described from the Island of Luzon, the Philippines, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characteristics: elytra with a pair of black round irregular maculations behind the middle; pygidium without keel; underside wholly covered with gray hairs, without maculation; 5th visible sternite not depressed, without long hairs, and so on.

According to Mr. NAKATA, many individuals of this species flew to a light trap in a forest of *Casuarina equisetifolia*. It appears that the island harbours a large number of individuals of this species.

要 約

妹尾俊男・的場 繢：南大東島から発見されたナギナタヒゲナガゾウムシ属（新称）の1新種。——南大東島で昆虫類の調査を実施された、国際農林水産業研究センター沖縄支所の中田唯文氏によって、背面の斑紋に著しい特徴をもつヒゲナガゾウムシが採集された。この種は、フィリピンのルソン島から記載された*Basitropis lutososa* JORDANに似ているが、上翅中央後に不規則ながら1対の黒色紋をもつ、尾節板中央に隆起線がない、腹面は全体的に淡黄色の毛でおおわれ黒色紋がない、第5腹板は圧平されず、長毛を欠く、などの特徴により容易に区別することができる。それでこの種を新種と認め、*Basitropis bimaculata*（新称：フタモンフトヒゲナガゾウムシ）と命名し、記載した。

採集者の中田氏によると、夜間に亀池港近くのモクマオウの海岸林におけるライトトラップに飛来した個体および昼間にモクマオウの乾燥した倒木上を徘徊していた個体を採集したという。そのとき採集されたのは6頭のみであるが、ライトトラップに次つぎに飛んできたことを考えると、かなり多くの個体が発生しているものと思われる。

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